Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. NOVEMBER 1969 NO. 210

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	MARKET REVIEW	2 - 5
2.	DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRITIVE SWEETENERS BY TYPE OF BUYER 1956-68	6 - 24
3.	PROPOSED SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AND QUOTAS FOR 1970 ANNOUNCED	25 - 28
4.	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	29 - 31
5.	STATISTICAL SERIES	32 - 43
	(a) Highlights	32
	(b) Supply and Disposition Summary January-September 1969	33
	(c) Disposition and stocks: January-September 1969 and 1968	34
	To end October 1969 and 1968	34
	(d) Mainland Production and Quota Charges: January-September 1969 and 1968	35
	(e) Refiners and Importers receipts by Source of Supply: January-September 1969 and 1968	36
	(f) Status of Quota and Balance as of October 31, 1969	37
	(g) Deliveries by States: September 1969 and 1968	38 - 40
	(h) Sugar Prices by Areas	41
	(i) Sugar Prices compared with Corn Sweetener Prices	42
	(j) Refined sugar production and month-end stocks	43

MARKET REVIEW

The Department of Agriculture announced on November 17 that the Secretary was considering a determination of consumers' sugar requirements for calendar year 1970 of 10.9 million, short tons, raw value. Details of the proposed determination, including excerpts from the Statement of Bases and Considerations, are shown herein beginning on page 25.

Large parts of the sugarbeet area have experienced the most difficult harvest weather they have known in this century. In certain localities, conditions have worsened since Nov. 1. However, the situation on that date is summarized below as reported by the Department's Crop Reporting Board.

Prospects for sugarbeet production were about the same as predicted for Oct. 1 -- 28.0 million tons, or about 10 percent more than last year's crop. By Nov. 1, the harvest was well along in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York areas but running about ten days late in Michigan. October snow storms interferred with harvesting operations throughout much of the mountain and Great Plains sugarbeet areas. On Oct. 13, a hard freeze occurred in much of the area as far south as the Texas Panhandle. The harvest has been delayed. In Colorado 17 percent of the crop had been dug by Nov. 1, compared with 77 percent as of that date last year. Harvest was generally past the half way mark in other Mountain and Great Plains States and progressing about on schedule in Washington and Oregon.

Weather conditions during harvest in California have been favorable and cooler weather improved prospects in the Sacramento Valley and Coastal areas. In Arizona harvesting of spring planted beets was about one-third complete on Nov. 1.

The November forecast for production of sugarcane for sugar and seed on the mainland and in Hawaii was unchanged from October -- 22.8 million tons, or about eight percent below last year. Rain and cloudy weather slowed growth in Florida during October.

Harvesting got under way in Louisiana in mid-October and sugar production through November 17 totaled 211,936 tons, raw value, compared with 260,910 tons produced as of the comparable date last year when harvesting started earlier.

Cane sugar production in Hawaii through November 8 this year amounted to 1,157,879 tons, 96° basis compared with 1,198,405 tons through November 9 last year. The rate of harvest during October was greater than usual for that month but production to date still reflects some of the effects of the 30-day strike in February and March which closed practically all of the plantations in the state.

Sales of sugar during October continued at a high level. Distribution of 933,000 tons (according to preliminary reports) was the largest reported for October since that unusual year, 1963, when a record 967,000 tons were sold. For the year through Nov. 15 distribution of 9,363,000 tons was reported, compared with 9,454,000 tons for the similar period last year. Cane sugar refiners' deliveries of 6,398,000 tons were about 327,000 tons less than last year but 79,000 tons more than during the comparable period of 1967. Beet processors' deliveries totaled 2,795,000 tons or about 288,000 tons and 304,000 tons more, respectively than during the same periods of 1968 and 1967.

When constructive deliveries of 217,000 tons of beet sugar charged to quotas last December but actually delivered in January and February of this year are recognized, physical deliveries of sugar through Nov. 15, 1969 total 9,580,000 tons or about 115,000 tons more than during the same period of 1968.

Preliminary reports indicate that stocks of raw and refined sugar held by all primary distributors on Nov. 1 totaled 1,624,000 short tons, raw value. This was 228,000 tons more than a month earlier but 99,000 tons less than at the end of October last year. Cane refiners' stocks declined 62,000 tons during October and on Nov. 1. totaled 746,000 tons or 125,000 tons less than on October 31 last year. Beet processors' stocks increased markedly during October reflecting the harvest of the crop currently in progress. On Nov. 1, beet processors reported 769,000 tons on hand compared with 489,000 tons a month earlier and 735,000 tons at the end of October last year.

Regionally, deliveries of refined sugar by states during the first three quarters of 1969 were 1.1 percent less than during the same period last year. Three of the five regions received slightly less sugar this year than last, two received slightly more. Increases were the New England region up 2.2 percent and the South up 1.0 percent while the North Central, mid-Atlantic and West had decreases of 3.0 percent, 1.5 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively. Individually, 25 states received more sugar during the first nine months of 1969 as compared with last year and 25 states received less.

The spot quotation for raw sugar duty paid and delivered to New York, as reported by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange averaged 7.89 cents per pound during October, up from 7.83 cents in September and 7.66 cents in October of last year. On Nov. 21, the quotation was 7.75 cents per pound and for the period Nov. 1-21 averaged 7.81 cents compared with 7.56 cents during the comparable period last year.

Wholesale price quotations for refined sugar sold in the basis pack have remained relatively stable in the several regions during October and November. On Nov. 7, a cane sugar refiner in the Gulf territory announced that for industrial customers desiring forward price coverage, orders would be considered until the close of business Nov. 14 for shipment through Dec. 31, 1969 at the prices specified in their announcement of Sept. 4, 1969 for the period Oct. 1 through Nov. 14, 1969 (10.65 cents per pound for fine granulated sugar in 100-pound paper bags--the basis pack).

On Nov. 10, a cane sugar refiner announced that for industrial customers in the Northeast desiring forward coverage, consideration would be given to orders placed by the close of business Nov. 14, for shipment through Dec. 31, 1969 at current prices. The current price quotation for sugar sold at wholesale in the Northeast has been 11.70 cents per pound since Oct. 1, 1969, except that some sellers in that part of the Northeast included in New York, Fairfield County, Connecticut and New Jersey (north of a line through Trenton and Atlantic City and excluding those two cities) have been giving consideration to orders for industrial sugar at 11.50 cents per pound.

On Nov. 14 a beet sugar processing company announced that to meet competition in the Pacific Coast territory, on a day-to-day basis, the present quotation of 10.25 cents per pound for the basis pack would be discounted .15 cents per pound. Other interested sellers in the area followed with similar announcements.

Shown below are the price quotations as of Nov. 21 for refined sugar sold at wholesale in the basis pack by regions. Significant variations in actual prices from the quoted prices may be found in certain regions reflecting competitive conditions peculiar to these regions.

	Cane	Beet
	Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags	
Northeast	11.70	
Southeast	11.00	
Gulf	10.65	
Eastern beet		10.35
Chicago-West	10.35	10.35
Lower Pacific	10.10	10.10
Northwest intermountain	10.25	10.25

The U. S. average retail price for refined sugar sold in 5-pound paper bags was 12.50 cents per pound during October down from 12.52 cents a month earlier and up from 12.26 cents during October 1968. For the first ten months of 1969, the retail price averaged 12.38 cents per pound or 1.6 percent above the January-October 1968 average of 12.18 cents.

The spot quotation for World sugar bagged and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil, as quoted by the Spot Committee of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, averaged 3.12 cents per pound during October. This compares with 3.10 cents during September and 1.90 cents in October of last year. For the period January-October 1969 the quotation averaged 3.45 cents compared with an average of 1.86 cents per pound during the same period last year.

Since Nov. 1 the quotation for World sugar has ranged between 3.00 cents and 3.25 cents per pound. On Nov. 21 the quotation was 3.00 cents per pound and on that date contracts for future delivery of World sugar ranged from 3.13 cents for March 1970 delivery to 3.43 cents for March 1971 delivery.

The International Sugar Council on Nov. 17 established world market sugar quotas at 90 percent of the basic export tonnages under the Agreement.

DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRITIVE SWEETENERS BY TYPE OF BUYER

by

William N. Garrott

Sugar Reports No. 206, July 1969 carried the summary of a study entitled "Distribution of Nutritive Sweeteners for Consumption in the Continental United States by type of Buyer, 1956 through 1968, with Wholesale Price Comparisons." Part one, which discussed the over-all relationships of the distribution of nutritive sweeteners in the United States appeared in Sugar Reports No. 207, August 1969. This part which compares the distribution of the three sweeteners by types of buyers is the second of three--the third and final part will appear in an early issue of Sugar Reports.

SUGAR

Primary distributors' reports of deliveries of sugar by type of buyer are in terms of refined hundredweight. Because of differences in reporting, the quantities differ slightly from the reported distribution of raw sugar converted to a refined basis. Table 1 compares the reports of refined sugar deliveries by primary distributors with those made in short tons, raw value, for the calendar years 1956-68.

The distribution by primary distributors of refined sugar by types of buyers is divided into two main categories of users -- industrial and non- industrial, Table 2. Deliveries to wholesalers--included in the non-industrial category--subsequently move in part through retail channels to households and in part to the industrial category (food processors).

Quantities distributed

These data indicate that direct deliveries of sugar by primary distributors to industrial type buyers have trended upward during the 1956-68 period at an annual rate of nearly 4.0 million hundredweight while deliveries to non-industrial buyers have trended downward at a rate of about 790,000 hundredweight. Figure 1 compares these trends.

Deliveries of refined sugar have shown increases during the 13-year period for all of the seven industrial and three of the four non-industrial categories--deliveries to wholesalers declined.

Table 1.-Comparison of primary distributors reports of raw and refined sugar, calendar years 1956-68

Year	s.t.r.v. 1/	SUGAR DISTRIBUTION		Reported as % of calculated
		Hundredweights		
	X 1,000	Calculated 2/	Reported 3/	
		X 1,000		
1956	8,883	166,037	161,321	97.2
1957	8,666	161,981	159,005	98.2
1958	9,025	168,692	164,209	97.3
1959	9,140	170,841	166,716	97.6
1960	9,394	175,589	168,459	95.9
1961	9,570	178,879	175,502	98.1
1962	9,754	182,318	177,622	97.4
1963	9,847	184,056	182,748	99.3
1964	9,838	183,888	176,782	96.1
1965	10,000	186,916	183,670	98.3
1966	10,273	192,019	190,467	99.2
1967	10,297	192,467	189,754	98.6
1968	10,721	200,393	202,097	100.9
Total	125,408	2,344,076	2,298,352	98.0

1/ Includes constructive deliveries in years of actual delivery.

2/ s.t.r.v. x 20 ÷ 1.07

3/ Includes constructive deliveries in December of years in which they were charged to quota. Constructive deliveries are delivered in January and February of year following their charge to quotas.

Table 2.- Sugar deliveries 1/ by type of product or business of buyer, 1956-68 calendar years

Product or business of buyer	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 hundredweights						
Industrial							
Bakers	17,997	18,612	18,973	19,209	20,953	21,548	22,411
Confectioners	14,770	15,323	14,537	14,672	16,077	16,847	17,252
Ice cream	6,416	6,591	6,873	7,399	7,312	7,898	7,958
Beverages	18,622	18,897	19,069	22,274	22,970	24,202	26,432
Canning	14,779	14,742	15,024	15,952	15,809	17,106	16,930
Other food uses	6,068	5,951	6,149	6,388	5,939	5,250	5,349
Non-food	1,023	1,121	1,141	1,073	1,292	1,586	1,581
Sub-total	79,675	81,237	81,766	86,967	90,352	94,437	97,913
Non-industrial							
Hotels	814	849	972	1,181	1,307	1,364	1,301
Wholesalers	56,144	52,713	55,724	52,614	50,592	51,234	50,835
Retail grocers	22,670	22,323	24,046	24,330	24,454	26,366	25,456
All other	2,018	1,883	1,702	1,624	1,755	2,101	2,116
Sub-total	81,646	77,768	82,444	79,749	78,108	81,065	79,709
Total industrial and non-industrial 1/	161,321	159,005	164,209	166,716	168,459	175,502	177,622
	Percentage of total refined sugar deliveries						
Industrial							
Bakers	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.4	12.3	12.6
Confectioners	9.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.5	9.6	9.7
Ice cream	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
Beverages	11.5	11.9	11.6	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.9
Canning	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.5
Other food uses	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.0
Non-food	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Sub-total	49.4	51.1	49.8	52.2	53.6	53.8	55.1
Non-industrial							
Hotels	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Wholesalers	34.8	33.2	33.9	31.6	30.0	29.2	28.6
Retail grocers	14.1	14.0	14.6	14.6	14.5	15.0	14.3
All other	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Sub-total	50.6	48.9	50.2	47.8	46.2	46.2	44.9
Total industrial & non-industrial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Represents approximately 97.8 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in the continental United States.

Table 2-continued- Sugar deliveries [1/] by type of product or business of buyer, 1956-68 calendar year

Product or business of buyer	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 hundredweights refined					
Industrial						
Bakers	23,409	21,633	23,122	24,689	25,717	27,927
Confectioners	17,872	17,301	19,176	20,002	20,086	21,700
Ice cream	8,721	8,762	9,035	9,666	9,713	10,304
Beverages	28,703	28,011	31,190	34,796	35,704	40,488
Canning	17,269	17,065	16,760	17,551	16,856	18,472
Other food uses	5,254	7,171	9,024	8,826	8,490	9,415
Non-food	1,384	1,224	1,118	1,504	1,315	1,435
Sub-total	102,612	101,167	109,425	117,033	117,881	129,741
Non-industrial						
Hotels	1,321	1,382	1,448	1,522	1,640	1,712
Wholesalers	50,679	47,438	46,049	45,687	43,525	44,128
Retail grocers	25,273	24,112	23,840	24,013	23,760	24,484
All other	2,863	2,684	2,907	2,213	2,948	2,034
Sub-total	80,135	75,616	74,245	73,434	71,873	72,358
Total industrial and non-industrial [1/]	182,748	176,782	183,670	190,467	189,754	202,099
	Percentage of total refined sugar deliveries					
Industrial						
Bakers	12.8	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.6	13.8
Confectioners	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7
Ice cream	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1
Beverages	15.7	15.8	17.0	18.3	18.8	20.0
Canning	9.4	9.7	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1
Other food uses	2.9	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7
Non-food	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Sub-total	56.1	57.2	59.6	61.4	62.1	64.2
Non-industrial						
Hotels	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Wholesalers	27.7	26.8	25.1	24.0	22.9	21.8
Retail grocers	13.8	13.6	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.1
All other	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0
Sub-total	43.9	42.8	40.4	38.6	37.9	35.8
Total industrial & non-industrial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Represents approximately 97.8 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in the continental United States

DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED SUGAR TO INDUSTRIAL AND NON-INDUSTRIAL TYPE USERS, CALENDAR YEARS, 1956-68

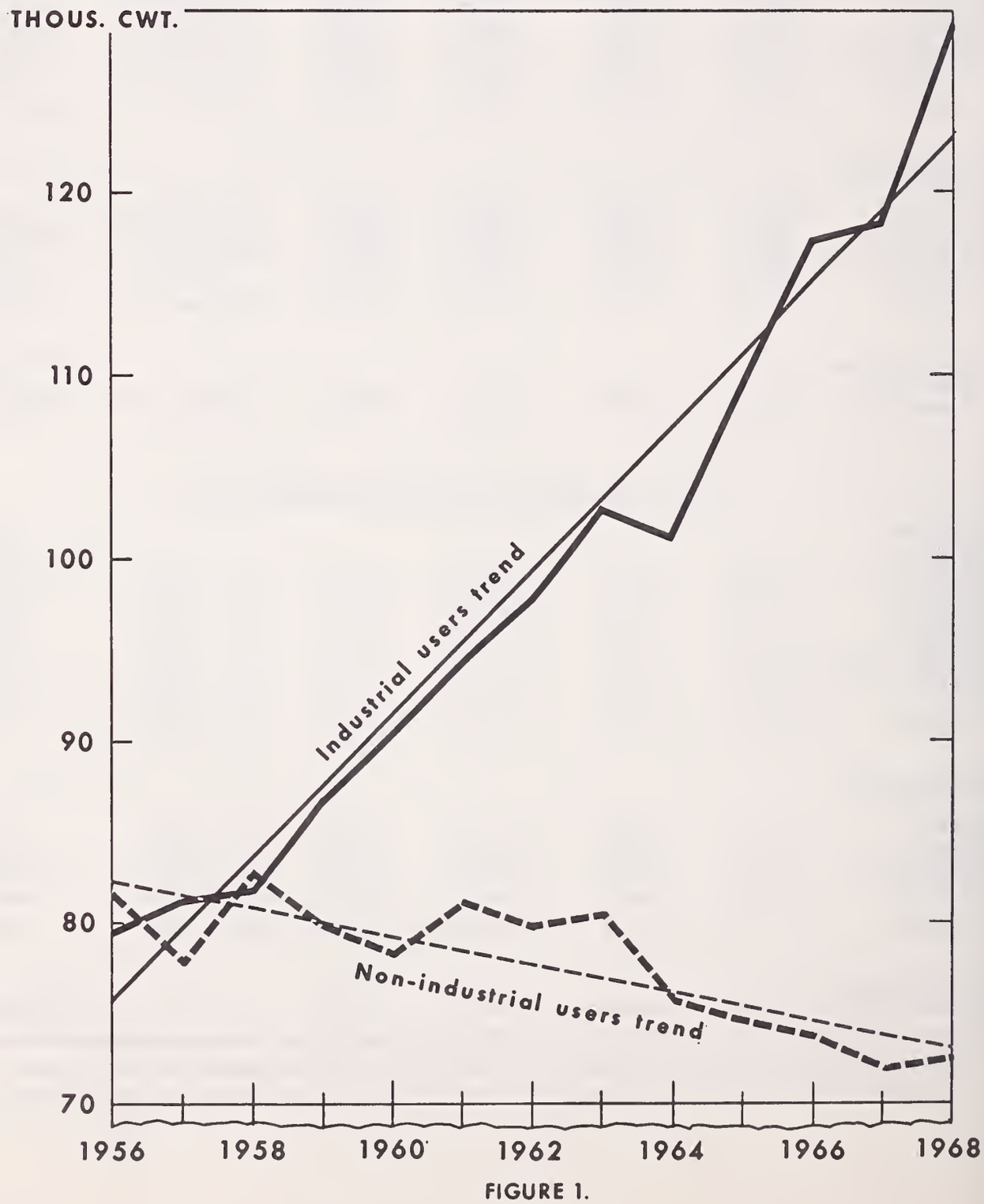

FIGURE 1.

Deliveries to beverage manufacturers increased more than to any other type of user. In 1968 they were 20.0 million hundredweight more than in the base period, or an increase of 102 percent. 1968 deliveries to other types of industrial users, as compared with the base period, increased 8.9 million hundredweight to bakers, 6.9 million to confectioners, 3.3 million each to ice cream and dairy products and unclassified food uses, 3.2 million to canners and 0.3 million hundredweight to industrial non-food uses.

The most dramatic change in reported deliveries to non-industrial users was the category of wholesalers, down 9.5 million hundredweight in 1968 as compared with the base period, or a decline of 18 percent. Deliveries to retail grocers, including chain stores, were up about .9 million hundredweight or about four percent in 1968 as compared with the base period, while deliveries to hotels, a relatively minor category, increased 0.7 million hundredweight, or 71 percent and the basket item of all other non-industrial uses 0.3 million hundredweight, or 17 percent.

Share of total distribution

The most significant change in the distribution of refined sugar, as indicated by the share of the total received by each type of buyer, is the increase in the importance of the industrial type users at the expense of the non-industrial. In 1956, and again in 1958, the non-industrial users received slightly more than 50 percent of the total refined sugar deliveries. Since 1958, however, industrial users have increased their share of the receipts each year and by 1968 received 64 percent of the total while the non-industrial users share had declined to 36 percent. Individually, the share of sugar received by wholesalers changed the most. This category in 1968 still received the largest share of the total deliveries--22 percent-- in 1956 they received 35 percent. Their share has declined in each succeeding year of the study since 1956, except in 1958. Some of this decline represented industrial users who now receive direct deliveries from primary distributors but who formerly bought through wholesalers.

The next most important change was in the receipts of beverage manufacturers, whose share increased from 12.3 percent of the total deliveries in the base period to 20.0 percent in 1968. The percentage of total sugar deliveries going to this category increased in each succeeding year after 1956, except in 1958. All other categories of users increased their share of the total sugar deliveries, except canners, retail grocers and the relatively minor categories of industrial non-food and all other non-industrial uses. Retail grocers' share declined from 14.4 percent in the base period to 12.1 percent in 1968, while canners received 9.3 percent of the total deliveries in 1957-59 and 9.1 percent in 1968.

Changing market for sugar

There have been several reasons for the shifts in sugar deliveries away from categories of non-industrial to industrial users during the period of the study. An article by Eugene T. Cook[1/] compares the trends of deliveries of sugar in consumer-size packages and industrial deliveries of sugar--bulk granulated and liquid sugars--during the period 1958 through 1967. This article shows that while deliveries of industrial-size packages (100 pound bags) declined during the 10-year period of the study, deliveries of bulk granulated and liquid sugars, which only industrial type users are equipped to handle, increased from 22.9 percent of the total sugar deliveries by primary distributors in 1958 to 47.8 percent in 1967.

In 1956, about 25 million hundredweight of industrial sugar was sold first to wholesalers who in turn resold it to industrial users. By 1968 the quantity of sugar so handled had declined about eight million hundredweight, accounting for about two-thirds of the total decline in deliveries to wholesalers during the 13-year period of the study.

In 1956, nearly three-fourths of the industrial sugar deliveries were granulated in 100-pound bags and in such form could have been handled by wholesalers. In 1968 only 32.5 percent of the industrial sugar deliveries were in 100-pound bags. In other words, 67.5 percent of the industrial sugar deliveries in 1968 were in bulk (liquid and granulated) which lends itself almost exclusively to direct deliveries for industrial use. This would account for much of the sharp decline in deliveries of sugar to wholesalers during the study, since they are not equipped to handle sugar in bulk or liquid form.

Some of the shift, no doubt, resulted from the development during the period of more large institutional bakeries, ice cream manufacturers, confectioners, etc. These users, as they have grown larger, have used more sugar and become direct buyers, eliminating the wholesaler as part of the mechanism for marketing the sugar they purchase.

In addition, increased use of convenience foods has resulted in less sugar being purchased by housewives for use in the home and increased quantities being purchased for industrial use. Much of the sugar that was formerly consumed in the households in cakes, pies, on cereals, in homemade drinks such as lemonade and rootbeer, and the like, is now consumed in prepared form such as cake and cookie mixes, pre-sweetened cereals and soft drink mixes which require only the addition of one or two additional ingredients for preparation.

1/ See Sugar Reports No. 191, April 1968 - pp. 5-14.

Also, canning of fruits and vegetables in the home has declined in favor of greater use of commercially canned and frozen foods. This shift has been accelerated by the declining rural population and the corresponding increase in urban dwellers.

These changes have had a two-fold effect on the channels of sugar distribution. First, they have shifted a portion of the deliveries away from wholesalers or retail stores and into industrial channels such as bakeries, manufacturers of pre-sweetened cereals, confectioners, canners and manufacturers of beverages, frozen foods, and ice cream. At the same time the shift away from use in the household to the industrial type of user has undoubtedly reduced the quantities of sugar lost through waste thus accounting for a slight diminution in sugar needs.

CORN SIRUP

Corn sirup shipments by primary distributors were made principally to industrial type users. Table 3 shows the distribution of corn sirup in hundredweights to nine industrial and two non-industrial categories for the 1956-67 calendar years. Data for the 1968 calendar year are not available. Eight of the industrial and one of the non-industrial categories received more corn sirup in 1967 than in the base period.

Quantities distributed

Distribution of corn sirup to industrial categories increased from 13.9 million hundredweight in the base period to 23.7 million in 1967 or about 70 percent. The category of bakeries, cereal and allied products increased the most, up 2.6 million hundredweight or 206 percent, followed by ice cream and dairy products up 2.0 million or 214 percent, canning and related uses up 1.8 million or 102 percent, confectionery up 1.2 million or 20 percent and miscellaneous unclassified food uses up 1.6 million or 255 percent. These five categories in 1967 received 80 percent of the total reported corn sirup distribution, 85 percent of the distribution to industrial type users and 99 percent of the increase in total distribution in 1967, as compared with the base period. Corn sirup solids, the only industrial category to show a decline in receipts, accounted for 1.5 million hundredweight in the base period, 0.9 million in 1960, and then increased to 1.2 million in 1967, but still 21.2 percent below the base period average.

Distribution of corn sirup to non-industrial categories averaged 1.7 million hundredweight during 1957-59 and declined to 1.4 million hundredweight in 1967. Deliveries for use in mixed sirups declined about .4 million hundredweight while deliveries to jobbers increased about 71,000 hundredweight.

Table 3.-Corn sirup deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, calendar years, 1956-67

Type of buyer	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Est. 1967
	1,000 hundredweights, dry basis											
Industrial												
Baking	1,144	1,180	1,225	1,418	1,605	1,802	2,185	2,949	3,643	3,710	3,765	3,900
Confectioners	5,953	5,888	6,277	6,189	6,446	6,522	6,833	6,761	7,093	7,258	7.471	7,363
Ice cream	711	817	937	1,099	1,246	1,394	1,700	2,131	2,475	2,814	2,820	2,987
Breweries	523	525	559	650	760	867	1,237	1,027	1,061	1,048	982	1,031
Canners	1,643	1,581	1,679	2,005	2,152	2,379	2,722	3,003	3,637	3,397	3,600	3,553
Misc. food	419	459	643	829	844	1,131	1,358	1,524	1,591	1,793	2,202	2,289
Sirup mixers	619	552	629	567	531	523	576	606	650	684	653	674
Non-food	404	443	502	543	537	521	554	551	569	616	685	679
Corn sirup solids	1,660	1,623	1,593	1,280	921	939	972	997	1,074	1,020	1,015	1,181
Sub-total 1/	13,076	13,068	14,044	14,580	15,042	16,078	18,137	19,549	21,793	22,340	23,193	23,657
Non-industrial												
Jobbers	67	74	72	70	75	76	86	89	97	121	109	143
Used in mixed sirups	1,536	1,596	1,696	1,684	1,608	1,633	1,547	1,453	1,508	1,320	1,281	1,276
Sub-total 1/	1,603	1,670	1,768	1,754	1,683	1,709	1,633	1,542	1,605	1,441	1,390	1,419
Total domestic	14,677	14,737	15,812	16,333	16,726	17,788	19,770	21,092	23,398	23,781	24,583	25,076
	Percentage of total corn sirup deliveries											
Industrial												
Bakers	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.7	9.6	10.1	11.1	14.0	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.6
Confectioners	40.6	40.0	39.7	37.9	38.5	36.7	34.6	32.1	30.3	30.5	30.4	29.4
Ice cream	4.8	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.4	7.8	8.6	10.1	10.6	11.8	11.5	11.9
Breweries	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.3	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.1
Canners	11.2	10.7	10.6	12.3	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.3	14.6	14.2
Misc. food	2.9	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.5	9.0	9.1
Sirup mixers	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Non-food	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7
Corn sirup solids	11.3	11.0	10.1	7.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.7
Sub-total 1/	89.1	88.7	88.8	89.2	89.9	90.4	91.7	92.7	93.2	94.0	94.3	94.3
Non-industrial												
Jobbers	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Used in mixed sirups	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.6	9.2	7.8	6.9	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.1
Sub-total 1/	11.0	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.0	9.6	8.2	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.7
Total domestic 1/	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

Est. Estimated, fourth quarter figures on distribution not available

Share of total distribution

The share of total corn sirup shipments received by five of the industrial users was higher in 1967 than in the base period and for four was lower. The share received by bakers increased the most, from 8.1 percent in the base period to 15.6 percent in 1967. This was an average increase of .9 percent per year in the trend and made this outlet the second most important for corn sirup in 1967, as compared with the fourth most important in 1956. Confectioners, on the other hand, while the largest outlet for corn sirup throughout the study, trended downward at a rate of 1.2 percent per year from 39 percent of the total distribution in the base period to 30 percent in 1967.Other users which had increasing trends in their share of total distribution during the study were ice cream and dairy products +.7 percent, miscellaneous food users +.6 percent and canners +.4 percent. Corn sirup distributed for use as corn sirup solids had the second most significant decline, from 9.6 percent of the total in the base period to 4.7 percent in 1967.

Jobbers, one of the non-industrial users of corn sirup, received about .5 percent of the total distribution each year of the study while corn sirup used in mixed sirups declined from 10.6 percent of the total in the base period to 5.1 percent in 1967.

Increased deliveries of corn sirup

Deliveries of corn sirup increased markedly during the study -- up 61 percent above the base period. The growing availability of pre-mixed blends of liquid sugar and corn sirup contributed toward this development.

Chief gainers as takers of corn sirup were bakeries, ice cream and dairy products, canners and miscellaneous unclassified food uses. Much of the increased use by the baking industry can be credited to the development, about ten years ago, of a new type of extra high (70) dextrose equivalent, high fermentable mildly sweet corn sirup. The functionability of this corn sirup plus the conveniences of liquid bulk handling and relative price stability made the product attractive.

The trend of increased use of corn sirup in bakery products could continue because a recent development in corn refining technology makes it possible to obtain levulose from corn. This has resulted in a process for the production of a corn sirup high in solids, high in fermentables, uniform in quality, sweeter in flavor, and in addition, having the saccharide-levulose which contributes to crust color and over-all bread flavor. Advantages of such corn sirups are said to be easier handling (would not crystallize at lower storage temperatures); adaptability to more bakery applications (sweet goods); and more efficiency as baking "sweeteners" (use less).

The data indicate the use of corn sirup increased in ice cream and dairy products during the period of the study. This could have resulted from the use by these industries, of blends of sucrose and corn sirup as sweeteners instead of sucrose alone or a blend higher in sucrose because the lower priced corn sirup would make blends more economical and tend to provide a solids build-up without additional sweetness. Too much sweetness is considered to have a depressing effect on freezing point in such products as ice cream and other frozen desserts.

Corn sirup deliveries to canners have shown an increase during the study period and it is reported the industry seems to be shifting to the use of sweetener blends so that maximum amounts of the lower costing corn sweeteners can be utilized. Sweetener cost in canning ranks behind product and container cost.

DEXTROSE

Dextrose is generally used in combination with other sweeteners because of the desirable additional characteristics it may impart to the finished product. For example, dextrose is used in bread mixes because it is known to give the baked product a desirable color and has proven useful in candies in controlling their texture.

The distribution of dextrose by type of buyer for the calendar years 1956-68 is shown in Table 4. Dextrose sales by primary distributors to seven different categories of industrial users accounted for 95.4 percent of the total reported distribution of dextrose in the base period compared with 96.2 percent in 1968. The share of dextrose deliveries reported to the non-industrial category decreased from 4.6 percent of the total in 1957-59 to 3.8 percent in 1968.

Quantities distributed

Reported sales of dextrose to each of the types of industrial buyers were larger in 1968 than in the base period, except to manufacturers of ice cream and dairy products, an outlet which accounted for only 1.3 percent of the total sales in 1968. The category of non-food uses had the largest volume increase--650,000 hundredweight above the base period. Confectioners had the next largest increase - 450,000 hundredweight followed by bakers - up 410,000 hundredweight and beverage manufacturers up 400,000 hundredweight. These four outlets in 1968 accounted for 78 percent of the total deliveries of dextrose and 82 percent of the increase in deliveries above the base period.

Sales of dextrose to non-industrial buyers, which included principally wholesalers and retailers, were not broken down by individual categories. In 1968 reported deliveries to these users were about 10 percent above the base period or up 31,000 hundredweight.

Table 4.-Dextrose deliveries by type of product or business of buyer 1956-68 years

Product or business of buyer	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 hundredweights						
Industrial							
Bakers	3,369	3,220	3,899	4,096	4,011	3,977	4,238
Confectioners	345	370	397	405	402	446	505
Ice cream & dairy	213	186	159	151	174	163	145
Beverages	420	394	398	381	542	565	593
Canners	565	528	583	539	537	512	487
Other food uses	420	416	532	719	489	505	535
Non-food	696	760	863	979	1,136	1,268	1,409
Sub-total	6,026	5,873	6,832	7,270	7,292	7,435	7,913
Total non-industrial 1/	262	284	341	343	184	241	292
Total industrial and non-industrial	6,288	6,157	7,173	7,613	7,476	7,676	8,205
	Percentage total dextrose deliveries by type of buyer						
Industrial							
Bakers	53.6	52.3	54.4	53.8	53.7	51.8	51.7
Confectioners	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.2
Ice cream & dairy	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8
Beverages	6.7	6.4	5.6	5.0	7.2	7.4	7.2
Canners	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.1	7.2	6.7	5.9
Other food uses	6.7	6.8	7.4	9.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
Non-food uses	11.1	12.3	12.0	12.9	15.2	16.5	17.2
Sub-total	95.8	95.4	95.2	95.5	97.5	96.9	96.4
Total non-industrial	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.5	2.5	3.1	3.6
Total industrial & non-industrial	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

1/ Principally deliveries to wholesalers and retailers but also included small quarcities of miscellaneous non-industrial.

Table 4.-continued- Dextrose deliveries by type of product or business of buyer 1956-68 years

Product or business of buyer	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 hundredweights refined					
Industrial						
Bakers	4,899	4,632	4,587	4,345	4,062	4,147
Confectioners	615	742	718	677	752	842
Ice cream	147	118	132	140	112	117
Beverages	699	753	765	706	763	790
Cannèrs	620	650	660	685	641	680
Other food uses	613	726	737	826	849	870
Non-food	1,301	1,303	1,363	1,387	1,465	1,514
Sub-total	8,895	8,924	8,962	8,767	8,643	8,961
Total non-industrial 1/	382	335	339	417	419	354
Total industrial and non-industrial	9,277	9,259	9,300	9,183	9,062	9,315
	Percentage of total refined sugar deliveries					
Industrial						
Bakers	52.8	50.0	49.3	47.3	44.8	44.5
Confectioners	6.6	8.0	7.7	7.4	8.3	9.0
Ice cream	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
Beverages	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.7	8.4	8.5
Canners	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.3
Other food uses	6.6	7.8	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.3
Non-food uses	14.0	14.1	14.7	15.1	16.2	16.3
Sub-total	95.9	96.4	96.4	95.5	95.5	96.2
Total non-industrial	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.6	3.8
Total industrial & non-industrial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Represents approximately 97.8 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in the continental United States

Share of total distribution

As a percentage of the total reported distribution of dextrose, four types of buyers received a larger share of the product in 1968 than in the base period--non-food users received 16.3 percent of the total in 1968 and 12.4 percent in the base period, confectioners 9.0 percent in 1968 and 5.6 percent in the base period, beverage manufacturers 8.5 percent in 1968 and 5.7 percent in the base period, and other unclassified food uses 9.3 percent in 1968 and 7.9 percent in the base period.

Four types of users received a smaller percentage share of dextrose deliveries in 1968 than in the base period. Bakers changed the most, declining from 53.5 percent in the base period to 44.5 percent in 1968. Deliveries for use in ice cream and dairy products averaged 2.4 percent in the base period and 1.3 percent in 1968. Canners and non-industrial users had smaller declines.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITIVE SWEETENERS BY TYPE OF BUYER

During World War II when supplies of sugar became limited, many industries substituted corn sweeteners for some of the sucrose to make their supplies of sugar last longer. Experience during the war made it apparent that a portion of the sugar used in some products could be replaced with blends of sucrose and corn sweeteners without seriously sacrificing product quality or acceptability and, they were lower in price.

Since the mid-1950's corn sweetener distribution for industrial use has increased about 59 percent. During this period the index of production of sweetener-containing products increased about 44 percent. The rates of increase in the indexes of production for corn sirup and dextrose, individually, have been quite different during the period of the study. From 1956 through 1960, the distribution of corn sirup increased 10.6 percent compared with an increase of 7.0 percent for dextrose. Starting in 1961, the indexes of deliveries of corn sirup began increasing at a much more rapid rate than those of dextrose and sweetener containing products. This would indicate the probability of some replacement of dextrose by the more economically priced corn sirup, which by then had become available in the higher dextrose equivalent, more versatile form. After 1963, the indexes of distribution of dextrose showed very little growth while those for corn sirup continued to grow at an accelerated rate and much more rapidly than the indexes of production for sweetener containing products.

The move of food preparations from the kitchen to the factory has tended to favor the increased use of corn sweeteners which are not generally used in the kitchen. The factory scale of operation increases the importance of savings that can be realized by substituting the more economically priced corn sweeteners for a portion of the sugar used to sweeten the preparation.

The importance of each sweetener to the total distribution of nutritive sweeteners to those types of buyers reported as receiving all three sweeteners (the proportion that each sweetener represented of the total) for the calendar years 1956 through 1967 is shown in Table 5 and Figure 2. Comparisons included six categories of industrial type users. Reports of the distribution of corn sirup by type of buyer do not include categories comparable to sugar buyers for the beverage industry, hotels, wholesalers, and retail stores, categories of users which accounted for 55 percent of the reported refined sugar distribution in 1967. Also, sugar sales are not reported separately to breweries, sirup mixers and for use in mixed sirups, or as corn sirup solids, categories which in 1967 comprised about 17 percent of the total reported corn sirup distribution.

Bakery, cereal and allied products

The distribution of refined sugar to bakery, cereal and allied products declined from 79 percent of the total nutritive sweeteners reported as distributed to this category in the base period to 76 percent in 1967. This is a downward trend of -.572 percent per year during the 12-year period and compares with trends of -.196 percent for dextrose and +.768 percent for corn sirup. These trends indicate that while sugar distribution to bakery, cereal and allied products in 1967 averaged 36 percent above the base period and increased in importance from 11.6 percent of the total refined sugar distribution to all types of buyers in 1957-59 to 13.6 percent in 1967, the share that sugar represented of total nutritive sweetener deliveries to this type of buyer declined; the share that was corn sirup increased and the share that was dextrose declined but to a lesser extent than sugar.

Confectioners

In 1967, sugar represented 71.2 percent of the total reported nutritive sweeteners distributed to confectioners, up from an average of 69.7 percent in the base period. Corn sirup and dextrose accounted for 26.1 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, in 1967 compared with 28.5 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively, in the base period. The trends for the three sweeteners in the share of the total nutritive sweeteners distributed to this category during the study were sugar +.091 percent, dextrose +.110 percent and corn sirup -.239 percent.

Table 5.- Percentage distribution of sugar corn sirup and dextrose by type of buyer and by selected types of users, 1956-67

Type of buyer & sweetener	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Percent											
Bakery, cereal and allied products												
Sugar	80.0	80.9	78.7	77.7	78.9	78.9	77.7	74.9	72.3	73.6	75.3	76.4
Corn sirup	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.6	9.4	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.6
Dextrose	15.0	14.0	16.2	16.6	15.1	14.6	14.7	15.7	15.5	14.6	13.2	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Confectionery and related products												
Sugar	70.1	71.0	68.5	69.0	70.1	70.7	70.2	70.8	68.8	70.6	71.1	71.2
Corn sirup	28.3	27.3	29.6	29.1	28.1	27.4	27.8	26.8	28.2	26.7	26.5	26.1
Dextrose	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ice cream and dairy products												
Sugar	87.4	86.8	86.2	85.5	83.7	83.5	81.2	79.3	77.2	75.4	76.6	75.8
Corn sirup	9.7	10.8	11.8	12.7	14.3	14.8	17.3	19.4	21.8	23.5	22.3	23.3
Dextrose	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves												
Sugar	87.0	87.5	86.9	86.2	85.5	85.5	84.1	82.7	80.0	80.5	80.4	80.1
Corn sirup	9.7	9.4	9.7	10.9	11.6	11.9	13.5	14.4	17.0	16.3	16.5	16.9
Dextrose	3.3	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Multiple and all other food uses												
Sugar	87.8	87.2	84.0	80.5	81.7	76.2	73.9	71.1	75.6	78.1	74.5	73.0
Corn sirup	6.1	6.7	8.8	10.4	11.6	16.4	18.8	20.6	16.8	15.5	18.6	19.7
Dextrose	6.1	6.1	7.2	9.1	6.7	7.4	7.3	8.3	7.6	6.4	6.9	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-food products												
Sugar	48.2	48.2	45.6	41.4	43.6	47.0	44.6	42.8	39.5	36.1	42.1	38.0
Corn sirup	19.0	19.1	20.0	20.9	18.1	15.4	15.6	17.0	18.4	19.9	19.2	19.6
Dextrose	32.8	32.7	34.4	37.7	38.3	37.6	39.8	40.2	42.1	44.0	38.7	42.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total of all uses above												
Sugar	79.2	79.7	78.0	77.3	77.5	77.3	75.9	74.6	72.9	73.8	74.2	74.1
Corn sirup	13.4	13.3	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.1	16.3	17.1	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.7
Dextrose	7.4	7.0	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TREND OF NUTRITIVE SWEETENER DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF SWEETENER AND BY SELECTED TYPES OF BUYERS, 1956-67

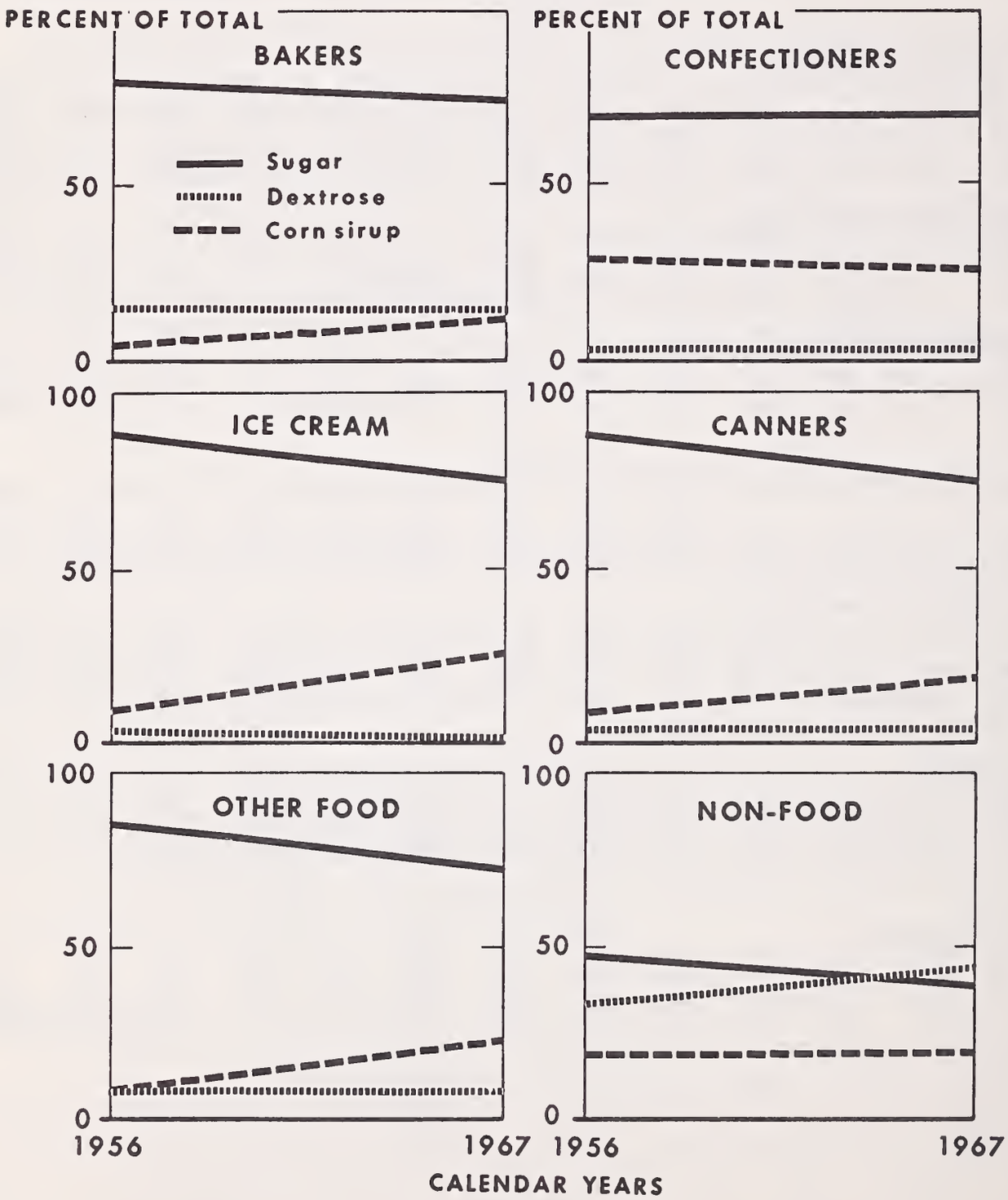

FIGURE 2.

Deliveries of refined sugar to confectioners in 1967 were 34 percent above the base period, increased from 9.1 percent of the total refined sugar distribution to all types of buyers in 1957-59 to 10.6 percent in 1967 and accounted for about 1.5 percent more of the total nutritive sweetener distribution to confectioners in 1967 than in the base period.

Ice cream and dairy products

In 1967, nutritive sweetener distribution for use in ice cream and dairy products was 75.8 percent sugar, 23.3 percent corn sirup and 0.9 percent dextrose compared with 86.1 percent, 11.8 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, in the base period. The trends for the three sweeteners in the share of the total nutritive sweetener distribution for this use during the period of the study were sugar -1.228 percent, corn sirup +1.393 percent and dextrose -.165 percent. These data indicate that while sugar deliveries for use in ice cream and dairy products in 1967 were 40 percent above 1957-59 and increased in importance during the study from 4.2 percent of the total refined sugar distribution to all types of users in the base period to 5.1 percent in 1967, the share of the total nutritive sweetener distribution to this category that was sugar was 10.3 percent less in 1967 than in the base period.

Canning

The distribution of nutritive sweeteners to canners in 1967 consisted of 80.1 percent sugar, 16.9 percent corn sirup and 3.0 percent dextrose. Comparable figures for the base period were sugar 86.9 percent, corn sirup 10.0 percent and dextrose 3.1 percent.

The distribution of refined sugar to canners in 1967 was 11 percent above the base period, averaged 8.9 percent of the total refined sugar deliveries to all types of users compared with 9.3 percent in the base period but declined from 86.9 percent of all nutritive sweeteners reported delivered to canners in the base period to 80.1 percent in 1967.

The trend of sugar deliveries as a share of the total nutritive sweetener deliveries to canners during the period of the study was -.784 percent per year compared with +.804 percent for corn sirup and -.019 percent for dextrose.

Multiple and all other food uses

Refined sugar distribution for multiple and all other food uses in 1967 was 38 percent above the base period, about 3.7 percent of the total refined sugar deliveries to all types of buyers in the base period as compared with 4.5 percent in 1967 but declined from 83.9 percent of the

total nutritive sweeteners delivered to this category of use in the base period to 73.0 percent in 1967. Corn sirup increased its share of nutritive sweeteners distributed for this use from 8.6 percent in the base period to 19.7 percent in 1967 while dextrose's share declined from 7.5 percent in the base period to 7.3 percent in 1967. The trends for the three sweeteners in the share of total nutritive sweetener distribution for this use during the period of the study were sugar -1.318 percent, corn sirup +1.276 and dextrose +.042 percent.

Non-food products

Deliveries of refined sugar for non-food uses in 1967 were about 18 percent above the base period, about the same percentage of refined sugar deliveries to all types of users in 1967 as in the base period, but accounted for only 38.0 percent of the nutritive sweeteners distributed for non-food uses in 1967 as compared with 45.1 percent in the base period. Corn sirup accounted for 20.0 percent of the nutritive sweeteners distributed for this use in the base period, declined to 15.4 percent in 1961 and then increased to 19.6 percent in 1967. Dextrose increased its share of nutritive sweeteners distributed for this use from 34.9 percent in the base period to 42.4 percent in 1967.

The trends for the three sweeteners in the share of total nutritive sweetener distribution for this use during the period of the study were sugar -.859 percent, corn sirup -.035 percent and dextrose +.894 percent.

Competing uses combined

Combining the six uses for which all three of the nutritive sweeteners reported deliveries, the quantity of sugar reported delivered for these uses increased from 63.2 million hundredweight in the base period to 82.2 million hundredweight in 1967, or 30.0 percent. Corn sirup deliveries increased from 11.2 million hundredweight to 20.8 million hundredweight, or 84.8 percent and dextrose from 6.3 million hundredweight to 7.9 million hundredweight, or 25.8 percent. As a share of the total distribution of nutritive sweeteners for these uses, sugar comprised 78.3 percent in the base period and 74.1 percent in 1967 compared with 13.9 percent and 18.7 percent for corn sirup and 7.7 percent and 7.2 percent for dextrose.

The trends for three sweeteners in the share of total nutritive sweetener distribution for the six uses during the period of the study were sugar -.587 percent, corn sirup +.586 percent and dextrose +.001 percent.

SUGAR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1970 PROPOSED

The United States Department of Agriculture on November 17, 1969 announced that consideration is being given to:

(1) A determination that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for calendar year 1970 is 10.9 million short tons, raw value;

(2) The establishment of annual quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries totaling that amount; and

(3) The authorization of charges to the quotas for foreign countries of 850,000 tons of raw sugar during the first quarter of the year plus the quantity of sugar imported this year for refining and storage under bond.

All applications for set-asides of quota for importation of sugar from various countries in the first quarter of 1970 received on or before a date to be announced in the final order would be considered by giving first priority to average importations in the first quarter of the three years 1967 to 1969 inclusive second priority to increasing minimum allocations to 5,000 tons and third priority to permitting importations from a country with insufficient history of up to 20 percent of its annual quota in the first quarter. Any additional sugar to be allocated against such applications would be prorated on the basis of average importations, 1967 through 1969.

Excerpts from the substantive portion of the statement of Bases and Considerations contained in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, which is set forth in form and language appropriate for issuance of a final order, are as follows:

"Sugar distribution for the year ended September 30, 1969 amounted to 10,825,000 tons. Recognition of the 1.1 percent expected increase in population and the usual 50,000 ton refiners' processing loss would indicate 1970 quota needs of 11 million tons before consideration of inventory variations and changes in other demand conditions.

"There is no present basis for expecting either an upward or downward revision in quota inventories during 1970. Evaluation of other demand conditions is unusually complicated this year. The fruit pack may not reach the record level of 1969 especially since that was the second successive good crop. The cyclamate order could result in increased sugar usage of say, 100,000 tons but this depends in part upon the Food and Drug Administration's attitude toward mixtures of saccharin and sugar or corn sirup. Widespread use of such mixtures could have a net adverse effect on sugar consumption. Sugar distribution in 1968 and 1969 was quite high (107 pounds, raw value, per capita compared to 104 pounds, typical of earlier years) and could revert toward the lower figure especially if the rate of increase in personal income should recede.'

'To allow a margin for error and recognizing that quota reductions entail difficult commercial and foreign relations problems which quota increases do not, an initial determination of 10.9 million tons appears appropriate. During the first ten months of 1969 the domestic price of raw sugar fluctuated from a low of 7.50 cents per pound as an average for July to a high of 7.89 cents per pound as an average for October. The average for the period was 7.76 cents per pound or 3.5 percent higher than the 7.50 cents per pound average for the first ten months of 1968. In the development of this determination, consideration has been given to the desirability of obtaining generally stable prices that will carry out, over the long term, the price objectives of the act.'

'In view of all of these considerations, it is hereby determined that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States during 1970 is 10,900,000 tons.'"

"Mainland cane processors will have an unusually large carryover of raw sugar at the beginning of 1970. Beet sugar processors for the second year in a row will be able to market a seasonally appropriate share of their annual quota during the first quarter of the year. In addition, there will be a tendency for some quota countries, especially those with sizable inventories, to market a disproportionately large share of their sugar in this premium market early in the year. Therefore, to provide a more orderly market throughout the year, it is hereby determined that imports of foreign sugar be limited during the first quarter of the year to the sum of 850,000 tons and the quantity of 1970 quota sugar which entered under

bond in 1969 for refining and storage, a quantity now estimated at 30,000 tons."

The Notice of Proposed Rule Making is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register of November 22, 1969. All persons are afforded the opportunity to submit written data, views and arguments prior to December 8, 1969. They should be mailed to the Director, Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

Proposed 1970 quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries and average imports of raw sugar into the continental United States, within quotas, for the first quarter of the years 1967 through 1969, inclusive, are as follows:

Production area	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d) 1/	Total quotas and prorations	Average imports into the United States during 1967,1968 and 1969 2/
				First quarter
	Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet area	3,263,333		3,263,333	
Mainland cane area	1,186,667		1,186,667	
Hawaii	1,150,000		1,150,000*	
Puerto Rico	1,140,000		1,140,000*	
Virgin Islands	15,000		15,000	
Total domestic areas	6,755,000		6,755,000	
Philippines	1,126,020		1,126,020*	192,498
Mexico	232,181	249,016	481,197	144,317
Dominican Republic	227,074	243,539	470,613	109,019
Brazil	227,074	243,539	470,613	131,948
Peru	181,119	194,252	375,371	85,949
British West Indies	90,710	75,130	165,840	30,703
Ecuador	33,040	35,436	68,476	9,501
French West Indies	28,535	23,634	52,169	11,387
Argentina	27,934	29,959	57,893	26,104
Costa Rica	26,732	28,670	55,402	13,964
Nicaragua	26,732	28,670	55,402	8,139
Colombia	24,029	25,772	49,801	9,930
Guatemala	22,527	24,160	46,687	24,749
Panama	16,820	18,041	34,861*	4,838
El Salvador	16,520	17,718	34,238	17,439
Haiti	12,615	13,531	26,146	4,380
Venezuela	11,414	12,242	23,656	7,835
British Honduras	6,608	5,473	12,081	575
Bolivia	2,703	2,899	5,602	40
Honduras	2,703	2,899	5,602	3,552
Australia	108,131	88,994	197,125	2,538
Republic of China	45,055	37,081	82,136	3,033
India	43,252	35,598	78,850	896
South Africa	31,838	26,204	58,042	28,558
Fiji Islands	23,729	19,529	43,258	676
Thailand	9,912	8,158	18,070	244
Mauritius	9,912	8,158	18,070	532
Malagasy Republic	5,106	4,203	9,309	82
Swaziland	3,905	3,214	7,119	310
Ireland	5,351	--	5,351*	0
Bahamas	10,000	--	10,000	1,058
Total foreign	2,639,281	1,505,719	4,145,000	
Total	9,394,281	1,505,719	10,900,000	874,794

1/ Proration of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

2/ Basic data for primary consideration in prorating quarterly import limitations among foreign countries.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 37,278; Puerto Rico - 163,500; Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817; Ireland - 5,351

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Nature of action
October 31, 1969	Announced its determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for workers employed in production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana effective Nov. 10, 1969. The determination increases minimum wage rates established by the prior determination by 10 cents per hour for all classes of workers employed in the production cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana. The new determination will establish wage minimums ranging from $1.40 per hour for unskilled workers to $1.55 per hour for operators of mechanical harvesting and loading equipment. A provision has been added requiring that when a producer makes payments to a third party, such as a utility company, at the request of and on behalf of the worker, the producer shall maintain on file for 3 years for the inspection of the worker or the local county ASCS committee receipted bills supporting these deductions. A public hearing on fair and reasonable wage rates was held in Houma, Louisiana, on June 26, 1969. (November 5, 1969 Federal Register).
October 31, 1969	Announced the fair and reasonable wage requirements for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Florida, effective Nov. 10, 1969. The determination increases the minimum wage rates for both skilled and unskilled fieldworkers

Date announced	Nature of action
October 31 (cont'd)	by 10 cents per hour. The increases result in minimum hourly wages of $1.90 for tractor drivers and principal operators of mechanical harvesting and loading equipment, and $1.65 for all other workers. A public hearing on wage rates was held in Belle Glade, Florida on July 1, 1969. (November 5, 1969 Federal Register).
November 3, 1969	Designation of local producing areas eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on the 1968-69 sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico. (See November 7, 1969 Federal Register).
November 12, 1969	Announced a series of public hearings on wage rates and prices for the 1970 crop of sugarbeets. The hearings will be held between December 1 and December 12, 1969, in the following cities within the major producing and labor supply regions of the sugarbeet area: At Detroit, Michigan, on December 1, 1969, in the Shelby Room, Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, beginning at 9:30 a.m.; At Fargo, North Dakota, on December 3, 1969, in the Bowler, Inc. (North entrance), 2630 South University Drive, beginning at 9:30 a.m. At Sacramento, California, on December 5, 1969, in Room W-1140, New Federal Building, 2800 Cottage Way, beginning at 9:30 a.m.;

Date announced	Nature of action
November 12 (cont'd)	At San Antonio, Texas, on December 9, 1969, in the John F. Kennedy High School Auditorium, 1922 South General McMullen Drive, beginning at 9:30 a.m.; At Denver, Colorado, on December 12, 1969, in Room 269 (second floor), U.S. Post Office Building, corner of 19th and Stout Streets, beginning at 9:30 a.m. The series will be considered as one hearing, and testimony at each place will constitute a part of the same record. Persons may present testimony at any of the designated places. (See November 15, 1969 Federal Register).
November 14, 1969	Announced that a public hearing regarding allotment to processors of the 1970 sugar quota for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area will be held November 25, 1969 at 10 a.m. (EST) in Room 2-W, Administration Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence that will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish allotments which would make fair, efficient and equitable distribution of the Domestic Beet Sugar Area Quota for the calendar year 1970. U. S. Department of Agriculture officials said that such processor allotments may be necessary to carry out the provisions of Sec. 205 of the Sugar Act, which require the Secretary to allot the quota whenever necessary to prevent disorderly marketing and to provide processors an equitable opportunity to market sugar within the quota for the area. (See November 15, 1969 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. October 1969 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 933,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 129,000 tons from September 1969 and up 12,000 tons from October 1968. January-October 1969 deliveries 8,956,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 90,000 tons from January-October 1968. Final data for September 1969 deliveries 1,062,000 short tons, raw value-previously published preliminary as 1,059,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks November 1, 1969 were 1,624,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 99,000 tons from a year ago, and up 228,000 tons from end September 1969. During October refiners' stocks decreased by 62,000 tons, beet processors' stocks increased by 280,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks increased by 10,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks remained about the same.

3. Charges to 1969 quotas through October 31, 1969 were 9,218,713 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 1,581,287 tons to be supplied within the 10,800,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-September deliveries, 1969 as compared to 1968 were up in 2 of the 5 regions: Increases -- New England 2.2 percent, South 1.0 percent -- Decreases -- North Central 3.0 percent, mid-Atlantic 1.5 percent and West 1.0 percent.

Table 6. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-September 1969

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors	Importers	Mainland cane processors 1/	Refiners		Net total
				Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	SUPPLY					
1. Inventory Jan. 1,1969	1,382,652	11,505	458,924	833,631 2/	274,455 2/	2,961,167
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	114,739	0	0	4,011	118,750
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,495,951	0	322,669	0	0)	
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	651,155	0	0)	1,167,465 3/
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	5,324,963 4/	0)	-291,674 5/
Less raws melted	0	0	0	5,616,637	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	5,574,425	5,574,425
e. Adjustments	-1,551	-6	-737	-405	+8,146	+5,447
f. Sub-total	1,494,400	114,733	-329,223	-292,079	5,586,582	6,574,413
3. Net total supply	2,877,052	126,238	129,701	541,552	5,861,037	9,535,580
	DISPOSITION					
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	2,387,887	106,330	39,883	12,473	5,477,097	8,023,670
b. Export	0	106	0	0	64,983	65,089
c. Livestock feed	0	10,620	0	0	24,941	35,561
d. Alcohol	0	0	0	0	15,878	15,878
e. Sub-total	2,387,887	117,056	39,883	12,473	5,582,899	8,140,198
5. Inventory Sept.30,1969	489,165	9,182	89,818	529,079 6/	278,138 6/	1,395,382
6. Total distribution and inventory	2,877,052	126,238	129,701	541,552	5,861,037	9,535,580

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 265,869; Refined, 25,944; Total, 291,813

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 651,155 tons received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Refiners' inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 0; Refined, 0; Total, 0. Importers' inventory include 2,675 tons for quota exempt purposes.

Table 7- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-September 1969 and 1968

Item	1969	1968	Change 1968 to 1969
		Short tons, raw value	
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	12,473	11,906	+567
Refiners' refined	5,582,899	5,893,871	-310,972
Sub-total	5,595,372	5,905,777	-310,405
Beet processors' refined	2,387,887	2,139,392	+248,495
Importers' direct consumption	117,056	177,422	-60,366
Mainland sugarcane processors'	39,883	36,368	+3,515
Total	8,140,198	8,258,959	-118,761
For: Export	65,089	61,067	+4,022
Livestock feed	35,561	*	-
Alcohol	15,878	*	-
Continental consumption 1/	8,023,670	8,125,389	-101,719
Puerto Rico	130,000 2/	129,929	+71
Hawaii	26,438	30,811	-4,373

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.
2/ Estimated. *Not available separately. Total livestock feed and alcohol - 72,503 January-September 1968

Table 8.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, September 30, 1969 and 1968

Item	1969	1968	Change 1968 to 1969
		Short tons, raw value	
Refiners' raw	529,079	481,039	+48,040
Refiners' refined	278,878	280,176	-1,298
Sub-total 1/	807,957	761,215	+46,742
Beet processors' refined	489,165	351,420	+137,745
Importers' direct consumption	9,182	18,589	-9,407
Mainland sugarcane processors'	89,818	117,723	-27,905
Total	1,396,122	1,248,947	+147,175

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1969 - Raws, 0; Refined, 0; Total,0; 1968- Raws, 24,344; Refined, 432; Total, 24,776.

Table 9.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, October and January-October 1969 and 1968

Item	1969 1/		1968	
	October	Jan.-Oct.	October	Jan.-Oct.
		Short tons, raw value		
Refiners	628,900	6,224,272	650,139	6,555,916
Beet processors' refined	281,513	2,669,400	259,718	2,399,110
Importers' direct consumption	18,216	135,272	18,544	195,966
Mainland sugarcane processors'	4,000 2/	43,883	3,669	40,037
Total	932,629	9,072,827	932,070	9,191,029
For: Export	n.a.	65,089	4,626	65,693
Livestock feed	n.a.	35,561	*	*
Alcohol	n.a.	15,878	*	*
Continental consumption 3/	932,629	8,956,299	921,050	9,046,439

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. *Not available separately. Total livestock feed and alcohol October 1968 was 6,394 tons and January-October - 78,897 tons. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 10.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 1, 1969 and October 31, 1968

Item	1969 1/	1968	Change 1968 to 1969
		Short tons, raw value	
Refiners' raw	450,690	579,495	-128,805
Refiners' refined	295,318	291,242	+4,076
Sub-total	746,008	870,737	-124,729
Beet processors' refined	768,763	735,473	+33,290
Importers' direct consumption	9,182	12,303	-3,121
Mainland sugarcane processors'	100,000 2/	104,310	-4,310
Total	1,623,953	1,722,823	-98,870

1/ Preliminary 2/ Estimated

Table [11] Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-September 1969 and 1968

Item	1969	1968	Change 1968 to 1969
		Short tons, raw value	
Production			
Mainland cane	320,148	467,229	-147,081
Domestic beet	1,494,400	1,062,115	+432,285
Total	1,814,548	1,529,344	+285,204
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	340,512	262,370	+78,142
For direct-consumption	8,822	7,519	+1,303
Louisiana processor-refiners	108,763	94,444	+14,319
Florida sugarcane processors	522,970	559,156	-36,186
Sub-total	981,067	923,489	+57,578
Beet processors	2,387,887	2,139,392	+248,495
Total	3,368,954	3,062,881	+306,073

Table 12.- Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 13.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968
			Short tons, raw value			
For export						
Argentina		2,385				2,385
Brazil	22,493	9,140	106		22,599	9,140
Colombia	6,001	13,746			6,001	13,746
Dominican Republic		11,093				11,093
El Salvador	8,334	2,690			8,334	2,690
Hawaii	1,016	1,013			1,016	1,013
Peru		248				248
Puerto Rico	232	376			232	376
South Africa	7,587	4,093			7,587	4,093
Total	45,663	44,784	106		45,769	44,784
For livestock feed						
Argentina		401				401
Belgium			2,396	3,279	2,396	3,279
Brazil	4,878	1,100			4,878	1,100
Colombia		10,698				10,698
Dominican Republic		267				267
El Salvador	2,649	402			2,649	402
France			4,032	3,692	4,032	3,692
Poland				3,538		3,538
South Africa		467				467
Sweden			6,502		6,502	
Venezuela				3,362		3,362
Total	7,527	13,335	12,930	13,871	20,457	27,206
For alcohol						
Brazil	10,248				10,248	
Colombia	5,747				5,747	
Dominican Republic		6,873				6,873
El Salvador	4,933				4,933	
Total	20,928	6,873			20,928	6,873
Held pending availability of quota						
Bahamas	209				209	
China		3,321				3,321
Guatemala	2,986	1,113			2,986	1,113
Honduras	375				375	
South Africa	42				42	
Total	3,612	4,434			3,612	4,434
In Customs' custody						
Hong Kong			47	1	47	1
Reunion	11,491				11,491	
Total	11,491		47	1	11,538	1
GRAND TOTAL	89,221	69,426	13,083	13,872	102,304	83,298

Table 13.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply[1/] January-September 1969 and 1968

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption		Total	
	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968
	Short tons, raw value					
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	28,029	66,103			28,029	66,103
Australia	49,880	68,249			49,880	68,249
Belgium			2,406	3,312	2,406	3,312
Brazil	568,567	585,107	106		568,673	585,107
British Honduras	12,729	19,295			12,729	19,295
Bahamas	10,209				10,209	
Bolivia		6,985				6,985
British West Indies	153,153	133,152		10	153,153	133,162
China, Republic of	69,456	84,730			69,456	84,730
Colombia	74,381	76,395	10	7	74,391	76,402
Costa Rica	52,178	66,545			52,178	66,545
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	522,071	446,123			522,071	446,123
Ecuador	67,661	63,709			67,661	63,709
El Salvador	40,438	45,398			40,438	45,398
Fiji Islands	31,594	17,102			31,594	17,102
France			4,042	3,692	4,042	3,692
French West Indies	69,138	63,901			69,138	63,901
Germany, West			10	10	10	10
Guatemala	53,172	51,127			53,172	51,127
Haiti	17,426	27,368			17,426	27,368
Hong Kong			46	3	46	3
Honduras	2,211				2,211	
India	55,750	65,040	3	2	55,753	65,042
Ireland			5,344	5,314	5,344	5,314
Mexico	620,616	610,718	4	3	620,620	610,721
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	44,390	34,357			44,390	34,357
Panama	34,438	33,623	2,579	3,817	37,017	37,440
Paraguay			10	10	10	10
Peru	147,004	345,739			147,004	345,739
Poland				3,538		3,538
Philippines	810,264	870,792	2,397	15,720	812,661	886,512
Reunion	11,491				11,491	
South Africa	64,255	55,614			64,255	55,614
Sweden			6,511	10	6,511	10
Thailand	17,850				17,850	
Venezuela	16,855	28,817		3,362	16,855	32,179
Total	3,645,206	3,865,989	23,488	38,830	3,668,694	3,904,819
Domestic						
Hawaii	843,162	811,458	4,011[2/]	3,922[2/]	847,173	815,380
Puerto Rico	183,755	306,328	91,251	123,092	275,006	429,420
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,026,917	1,117,786	95,262	127,014	1,122,179	1,244,800
Total all offshore	4,672,123	4,983,775	118,750	165,844	4,790,873	5,149,619
Mainland cane area	651,155	645,523	0[3/]	1,460[3/]	651,155	646,983
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,685	1,559	0	0	1,685	1,559
Grand total	5,324,963	5,630,857	118,750	167,304	5,443,713	5,798,161

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 12.
2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.
3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 14.- Status of 1969 quotas and charges as of October 31, 1969

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas 1/			Balances 2/
		Set-aside	By SU-3	Total 2/3/	
	Short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet sugar	3,215,667			2,669,000	546,667
Mainland cane sugar	1,169,333			1,040,000	129,333
Hawaii	1,190,673			999,481	191,192
Puerto Rico	355,000 4/			317,933	37,067
Virgin Islands	0			0	0
Total domestic areas	5,930,673			5,026,414	904,259
Republic of the Philippines	1,126,020			891,248	234,772
Argentina	78,809			78,809	0
Australia	192,937			177,081	15,856
Bahamas	10,000			10,000	0
Bolivia	7,625			7,625	0
Brazil	640,638			600,927	39,711
British Honduras	16,568			16,568	0
British West Indies	227,455			180,249	47,206
China, Republic of	80,390			72,775	7,615
Colombia	67,792			67,792	0
Costa Rica	75,420			74,311	1,109
Dominican Republic	693,068			590,206	102,862
Ecuador	93,216			77,778	15,438
El Salvador	46,609			44,639	1,970
Fiji Islands	42,339			32,585	9,754
French West Indies	71,550			71,550	0
Guatemala	63,557			63,557	0
Haiti	33,316			17,419	15,897
Honduras	7,625			7,625	0
India	77,175			58,436	18,739
Ireland	5,351			5,351	0
Malagasy Republic	9,111			245	8,866
Mauritius	17,686			17,686	0
Mexico	655,044			643,787	11,257
Nicaragua	71,925			44,390	27,535
Panama	44,440			42,565	1,875
Peru	300,000			190,353	109,647
South Africa	56,808			56,808	0
Swaziland	6,967			151	6,816
Thailand	17,686			17,686	0
Venezuela	32,200			32,097	103
Total	4,869,327			4,192,299	677,028
GRAND TOTAL	10,800,000			9,218,713	1,581,287

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.

2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances: Hawaii, 4,693 and 32,243; Panama, 2,578 and 1,239; Philippines, 4,195 and 55,725; Puerto Rico, 105,989 and 56,011; Ireland, 5,351 and 0

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 26; Puerto Rico - 0.

4/ Despite deficits declared the full basic quota remains available.

Table 15.-Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of October 31, 1969 1/

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining under bond	Total
	Short tons, raw value				
Argentina				3,940	3,940
Belgium		2,396			2,396
Bolivia				75	75
Brazil	26,585	7,167	13,386		47,138
British Honduras				837	837
Colombia	6,001		5,747	2,319	14,067
El Salvador	8,334	2,649	4,933		15,916
France		4,032			4,032
Guatemala				2,986	2,986
Honduras				375	375
Mauritius				223	223
South Africa	7,587			42	7,629
Bahamas				209	209
Reunion	2,140				2,140
Sweden		7,940			7,940
Total	50,647	24,184	24,066	11,006	109,903

1/In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec.212,251 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 117 tons as the first ten tons; (b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii,1,016 tons; Puerto Rico - 361 tons; (c) Tons of sugar in Customs custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong 47 tons; Reunion 9,352.

Table 16 . - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, September 1969

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	128,080	156	8,174		136,410
Maine	157,215	-5,767 2/	420		151,868
Massachusetts	393,399	10,375	6,526		410,300
New Hampshire	36,966	4,992			41,958
Rhode Island	34,833		1,814		36,647
Vermont	24,154				24,154
Sub-total	774,647	9,756	16,934		801,337
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	788,535	1,004	66,004		855,543
New York	1,541,648	16,804	75,266		1,633,718
Pennsylvania	1,252,370	10,197	59,231		1,321,798
Sub-total	3,582,553	28,005	200,501		3,811,059
North Central					
Illinois	760,076	1,363,063	850		2,123,989
Indiana	441,671	165,163	400		607,234
Iowa	66,904	194,157			261,061
Kansas	61,819	99,597		300	161,716
Michigan	355,265	344,396			699,661
Minnesota	40,621	307,517			348,138
Missouri	307,456	173,578		700	481,734
Nebraska	16,475	147,399			163,874
North Dakota	203	31,807			32,010
Ohio	767,023	330,300			1,097,323
South Dakota	1,343	32,879			34,222
Wisconsin	143,445	300,364			443,809
Sub-total	2,962,301	3,490,220	1,250	1,000	6,454,771
Southern					
Alabama	234,408				234,408
Arkansas	98,273	5,760			104,033
Delaware	159,041				159,041
District of Columbia	45,387		100		45,487
Florida	347,232			56,142	403,374
Georgia	675,754				675,754
Kentucky	203,723	10,481			214,204
Louisiana	391,926			369	392,295
Maryland	442,312		26,674		468,986
Mississippi	122,214				122,214
North Carolina	440,529		1,305		441,834
Oklahoma	111,124	34,394			145,518
South Carolina	223,931				223,931
Tennessee	356,088	1,334	440		357,862
Texas	615,236	234,959		1,809	852,004
Virginia	306,139		5,594		311,733
West Virginia	111,715		800		112,515
Sub-total	4,885,032	286,928	34,913	58,320	5,265,193
Western					
Alaska	3,170	2,688			5,858
Arizona	28,212	43,312			71,524
California	966,994	1,575,598	22,400		2,564,992
Colorado	29,806	145,341			175,147
Idaho	5,441	48,365			53,806
Montana	3,987	27,521			31,508
Nevada	7,738	3,893			11,631
New Mexico	6,636	15,601			22,237
Oregon	84,215	219,925			304,140
Utah	7,466	83,797			91,263
Washington	60,893	231,643			292,536
Wyoming	1,109	10,879			11,988
Sub-total	1,205,667	2,408,563	22,400		3,636,630
Grand total	13,410,200	6,223,472	275,998	59,320	19,968,990

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Reported as deliveries in Maine in August should have been shown as delivered in Massachusetts.

Table 17. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-September 1969

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	915,064	23,267	69,290	300	1,007,921
Maine	492,103	33,174	1,680		526,957
Massachusetts	3,693,264	155,703	48,110	900	3,897,977
New Hampshire	296,345	7,506			303,851
Rhode Island	287,762	29,493	14,606		331,861
Vermont	173,399	4,006			177,405
Sub-total	5,857,937	253,149	133,686	1,200	6,245,972
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	6,582,231	127,962	505,335	1,200	7,216,728
New York	11,187,100	511,563	619,375		12,318,038
Pennsylvania	8,796,959	664,857	429,417		9,891,233
Sub-total	26,566,290	1,304,382	1,554,127	1,200	29,425,999
North Central					
Illinois	6,413,074	10,194,505	1,250	60,100	16,668,929
Indiana	3,169,711	1,178,951	400		4,349,062
Iowa	516,652	1,302,522			1,819,174
Kansas	411,139	770,884		3,250	1,185,273
Michigan	2,385,779	3,049,025			5,434,804
Minnesota	324,496	1,876,527		5,000	2,206,023
Missouri	2,548,264	1,315,732		6,150	3,870,146
Nebraska	126,505	1,149,232		2,100	1,277,837
North Dakota	2,329	237,895			240,224
Ohio	5,381,163	2,246,189		10,000	7,637,352
South Dakota	15,803	241,407	1,200		258,410
Wisconsin	1,130,930	2,067,235			3,198,165
Sub-total	22,425,845	25,630,104	2,850	86,600	48,145,399
Southern					
Alabama	2,038,374			7,281	2,045,655
Arkansas	892,183	91,867			984,050
Delaware	1,300,041	39,261	2,870		1,342,172
District of Columbia	314,681	4,200	2,100		320,981
Florida	3,058,250			566,924	3,625,174
Georgia	5,456,870		369	13,663	5,470,902
Kentucky	1,779,285	49,887			1,829,172
Louisiana	2,998,628			23,271	3,021,899
Maryland	3,511,087	45,494	189,862	2,004	3,748,447
Mississippi	1,141,176				1,141,176
North Carolina	3,225,995		8,215	600	3,234,810
Oklahoma	906,495	364,253	1,852		1,272,600
South Carolina	1,463,078				1,463,078
Tennessee	3,103,242	5,813	1,280	800	3,111,135
Texas	5,477,937	1,989,038	60	45,401	7,512,436
Virginia	2,272,410	13,101	38,639		2,324,150
West Virginia	635,679	4,394	5,200		645,273
Sub-total	39,575,411	2,607,308	250,447	659,944	43,093,110
Western					
Alaska	28,294	22,322			50,616
Arizona	281,585	277,662			559,247
California	7,099,717	9,539,417	22,850	600	16,662,584
Colorado	200,275	1,028,849			1,229,124
Idaho	34,673	278,233			312,906
Montana	30,449	220,730			251,179
Nevada	77,482	29,941			107,423
New Mexico	56,666	136,738			193,404
Oregon	562,446	1,182,431	7,500		1,752,377
Utah	75,516	580,678		400	656,594
Washington	607,630	1,479,682	14,900		2,102,212
Wyoming	6,909	61,778			68,687
Sub-total	9,061,642	14,838,461	45,250	1,000	23,946,353
Grand total	103,487,125	44,633,404	1,986,360	749,944	150,856,833

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 18. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-September 1969 and 1968

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors 1/	
	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968
	Thousands of hundredweights 2/					
New England						
Connecticut	915	931	23	15	1,008	1,001
Maine	492	396	33	30	527	427
Massachusetts	3,693	3,707	156	47	3,898	3,891
New Hampshire	296	286	8	2	304	289
Rhode Island	288	313	29	7	332	337
Vermont	173	162	4	2	177	164
Sub-total	5,857	5,795	253	103	6,246	6,109
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	6,582	6,863	128	10	7,217	7,515
New York	11,187	11,078	512	271	12,318	12,196
Pennsylvania	8,797	9,562	665	54	9,891	10,158
Sub-total	26,566	27,503	1,305	335	29,426	29,869
North Central						
Illinois	6,413	8,158	10,195	9,377	16,669	17,587
Indiana	3,170	3,257	1,179	1,001	4,349	4,276
Iowa	517	562	1,302	1,282	1,819	1,844
Kansas	411	416	771	799	1,185	1,217
Michigan	2,386	2,778	3,049	2,817	5,435	5,595
Minnesota	324	381	1,877	1,778	2,206	2,162
Missouri	2,548	2,780	1,316	1,281	3,870	4,063
Nebraska	127	131	1,149	1,166	1,278	1,301
North Dakota	2	5	238	238	240	243
Ohio	5,381	6,339	2,246	1,494	7,637	7,842
South Dakota	16	13	241	288	259	301
Wisconsin	1,131	1,257	2,067	1,948	3,198	3,205
Sub-total	22,426	26,077	25,630	23,469	48,145	49,636
Southern						
Alabama	2,038	2,114		94	2,046	2,115
Arkansas	892	897	92		984	992
Delaware	1,300	1,423	39		1,342	1,442
District of Columbia	315	319	4		321	330
Florida	3,058	2,825			3,625	3,370
Georgia	5,457	5,195			5,471	5,200
Kentucky	1,779	1,833	50	2	1,829	1,835
Louisiana	2,999	2,974			3,022	3,010
Maryland	3,511	3,463	46		3,749	3,701
Mississippi	1,141	1,224			1,141	1,224
North Carolina	3,226	3,392			3,235	3,410
Oklahoma	907	945	364	326	1,273	1,272
South Carolina	1,463	1,384			1,463	1,384
Tennessee	3,103	2,981	6	1	3,111	2,985
Texas	5,478	5,808	1,989	1,532	7,512	7,388
Virginia	2,273	2,331	13	2	2,324	2,412
West Virginia	636	596	4	11	645	617
Sub-total	39,576	39,704	2,607	1,968	43,093	42,687
Western						
Alaska	28	30	22	23	51	54
Arizona	282	301	277	257	559	558
California	7,100	8,117	9,539	8,920	16,663	17,194
Colorado	200	154	1,029	1,031	1,229	1,185
Idaho	35	32	278	258	313	290
Montana	30	37	221	223	251	260
Nevada	77	72	30	28	107	100
New Mexico	57	59	137	159	194	218
Oregon	562	473	1,182	1,160	1,752	1,642
Utah	76	77	581	578	657	655
Washington	608	523	1,480	1,421	2,102	1,977
Wyoming	7	5	62	55	69	60
Sub-total	9,062	9,880	14,838	14,113	23,947	24,193
Grand total	103,487	108,959	44,633	39,988	150,857	152,494

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.
2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 19.- Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane sugar-spot price: Domestic sugar at N.Y. duty paid 1/	Raw cane sugar-spot price: "World" sugar 2/	Quota premium and discount 3/	Refined beet sugar-quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1964-68 Monthly average	7.09	2.76	+3.27	9.52	9.52	9.82
1967 Monthly average	7.28	1.99	+4.33	9.70	9.70	10.11
1968 Monthly average	7.52	1.98	+4.56	9.94	9.94	10.35
1968						
November	7.58	2.39	+4.21	9.85	9.85	10.25
December	7.62	2.77	+3.87	9.85	9.85	10.25
1969						
January	7.67	2.95	+3.74	9.85	9.85	10.18
February	7.69	3.23	+3.48	9.85	9.85	10.10
March	7.76	3.70	+3.08	9.85	9.85	10.10
April	7.80	3.76	+3.06	10.10	10.10	10.10
May	7.82	3.78	+3.06	10.50	10.50	10.10
June	7.74	3.95	+2.81	10.49	10.49	10.10
July	7.50	3.72	+2.80	10.35	10.35	10.25
August	7.75	3.18	+3.59	10.35	10.35	10.25
September	7.83	3.10	+3.75	10.35	10.35	10.25
October	7.89	3.12	+3.79	10.35	10.35	10.25
Last 12-month average	7.72	3.30	+3.44	10.14	10.14	10.18

Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: North East	South East	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Retail U.S. average
	Cents per pound					
1964-68 Monthly average	10.54	10.05	9.96	9.67	9.82	12.30
1967 Monthly average	10.62	10.32	10.24	9.82	10.11	12.19
1968 Monthly average	10.84	10.59	10.45	9.94	10.35	12.18
1968						
November	11.05	10.65	10.50	9.85	10.25	12.22
December	11.05	10.65	10.50	9.85	10.25	12.20
1969						
January	11.05	10.65	10.50	9.85	10.18	12.20
February	11.05	10.65	10.50	9.85	10.10	12.20
March	11.05	10.75	10.25	9.85	10.10	12.28
April	11.29	10.85	10.27	10.10	10.10	12.30
May	11.50	10.85	10.50	10.50	10.10	12.38
June	11.50	10.85	10.50	10.49	10.10	12.44
July	11.60	10.85	10.50	10.35	10.25	12.50
August	11.60	10.85	10.50	10.35	10.25	12.52
September	11.60	10.86	10.50	10.35	10.25	12.52
October	11.70	11.00	10.65	10.35	10.25	12.50
Last 12-month average	11.34	10.79	10.47	10.14	10.18	12.36

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10 which, beginning November 21, 1966, replaces Contract No. 7. The terms of these contracts are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cent per pound.

2/ Spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is for bagged sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ The No. 10 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81 January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 20- Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined sugar wholesale Northeast 1/	Dextrose New York 2/		Corn sirup New York 3/		Dextrose relative to refined sugar		Corn sirup relative to refined sugar	
		Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry 4/ basis	Quoted	Dry basis	Quoted	Dry basis
		Cents per pound				Percent			
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
Average 1952-56	8.68	7.29	7.93	7.28	9.07	84	91	84	104
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
Average 1957-61	9.32	7.54	8.20	7.32	9.11	81	88	79	98
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.14	8.85	6.71	8.36	76	83	63	78
1965	10.22	8.00	8.70	6.64	8.27	78	85	65	81
1966	10.36	8.16	8.87	6.70	8.34	79	86	65	81
Average 1962-66	10.56	8.01	8.71	6.89	8.58	76	82	65	81
1967	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.75	8.40	79	86	64	79
1968	10.84	8.53	9.27	6.31	7.85	79	86	58	72
1968									
November	11.05	8.73	9.49	6.14	7.65	79	86	56	69
December	11.05	8.73	9.49	6.14	7.65	79	86	56	69
1969									
January	11.05	8.73	9.49	6.17	7.68	79	86	56	70
February	11.05	8.73	9.49	6.18	7.70	79	86	56	70
March	11.05	8.73	9.49	6.18	7.70	79	86	56	70
April	11.29	8.77	9.53	6.18	7.70	78	84	55	68
May	11.50	8.96	9.74	6.18	7.70	78	85	54	67
June	11.50	9.09	9.88	6.18	7.70	79	86	54	67
July	11.60	9.09	9.88	6.18	7.70	78	85	53	66
August	11.60	9.09	9.88	6.18	7.70	78	85	53	66
September	11.60	9.15	9.95	6.39	7.96	79	86	55	69
October	11.70	9.16	9.96	6.43	8.01	78	85	55	68
Last 12-month average	11.34	8.91	9.69	6.21	7.74	79	85	55	68

1/ Gross basis price in 100-pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, commercial bags less than carlots, ex whse., N.Y. 100 lbs. Beginning April 1964 price is for 600 bag carload f.o.b. N.Y.

3/ For regular conversion sirup (38-49 D.E.) per cwt. in tank cars f.o.b. New York, except February 1962 to April 1964 price is for drums in less than carlots. Quoted as 42° Baume unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43° unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 21. Refined sugar production and month end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks 1/	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1964-68 monthly average	593	250	283	1,151
1967 monthly average	613	228	273	1,110
1968 monthly average	642	253	293	1,042
1968				
November	572	685	302	1,190
December	568	649	274	1,383
1969				
January	531	515	248	1,757
February	411	253	224	1,833
March	646	51	251	1,613
April	587	116	277	1,486
May	660	137	291	1,355
June	657	96	292	1,150
July	701	78	307	917
August	698	95	307	669
September	696 2/	153 2/	278	489
October 3/	645	562	295	769
Last 12-month average	614	282	279	1,218

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Revised

3/ Preliminary

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Washington D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE & FEES PAID
United States Department of Agriculture